THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

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All subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by immediately reporting the same to this office

Thursday, September 22, 1892.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE AND ALL OBITUARY Poetry will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

SAMPLE COPIES OF THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER will be mailed to any person in the United States or Europe, who desires one, free of charge.

WE INVITE YOU TO COMPARE THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER with any other paper published in Yamhill county.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Presidential Electors,
W. M. COLVIG.....of Jackson,
GEO. E. NOLAND.....of Clatsop,
ROBT. A. MILLER,.....of Jackson
W. F. BUTCHER.....of Baker.

It is estimated that 300,000 people have died during the summer of cholera.

The winter rains are now due and our people should remember that dampness and decomposing vegetable matter are the causes of typhoid fever and other germ diseases. Clean up the back yard.

The main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all the excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing $225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

With the exception of 1884, when he was himself candidate, this is the first presidential year since 1872 that Mr. Blaine has not sent a ringing telegram to the party's standard bearer, congratulating him upon the outlook as indicated by a "magnificent victory" in Maine. It is possible that the wires are down between Bar Harbor and Loon Lake.

The October number of the *Forum* will contain a review of a decade of civil service reform, showing just what has been accomplished under the law since it was enacted, by Mr. John T. Doyle, secretary of the Commission; and a comparison of the civil service records of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison; by Mr. Lucius B. Swift, editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle*, of Indianapolis, who as a civil service reformer, voted for Mr. Harrison in 1888, but will vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1892.

By authority of the house of representatives, Mr. Holman had a speech printed in the *Congressional Record* dealing with the appropriations made at the last session of congress, from the democratic standpoint. He says: "The appropriations made at this session of congress, including permanent appropriations, shows a reduction of $33,529,191 under the appropriations made at the session of last congress, or a reduction equivalent to $100,000 to each congressional district in the United States, but for the purpose of comparison the amount of the river and harbor bill, $21,153,18, should be deducted from the appropriations of this session for the reason that no river and harbor bill was passed at the last session of congress, against the appropriations of those made at this session should logically be contrasted. Without the river and harbor bill, the appropriations of this session are $54,682,909 less than the whole appropriations made at the second session of the Fifty-first congress."

When Abraham Lincoln was running for the presidency the second time, Whitelaw Reid, the vice-presidential candidate on the republican ticket this year, advocated his withdrawal because of his unfitness for the office. The New York *Sun*, in speaking of the matter, says: "Mr. Reid wrote several letters at that time in favor of the secret movement to supersede Abraham Lincoln. The present republican candidate for vice-president was then a young man of twenty-seven. He had previously served the Cincinnatti *Gazette* as a war correspondent, and was employed by Mr. Richard Smith in the office of that newspaper. In the summer and early autumn in 1864, after Lincoln had already been renominated, there was a formidable secret movement to force the withdrawal of the great chieftan, and to procure the substitution of a new republican leader before the election in November. Many eminent republicans, whose loyalty to the union was as sincere as their dissatisfaction with Mr. Lincoln's management of the war, lent countenance and active support to this scheme, which seems in the light of subsequent events so extraordinarily shortsighted and foolish."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VERMONT.

In the Vermont election the republican loss, as compared with the vote of that party at the September election in the presidential year of 1888, was 9,678, or a trifle more than 20 per cent. The democratic loss was 341, or about 1¾ per cent. For convenience in reckoning we will call it 2 per cent which is more favorable to the republicans than the truth is.

Do democrats, or republicans either, apprehend the full significance of this showing?

The people of Vermont are as conservative and steady in their political action as those of any state in the union. They are mostly farmers. The same causes that swerve them will be apt to swerve the republicans of all the agricultural states.

But Vermont has its fair proportion of industries especially favored by the tariff, and Senator Morrill has taken care that they are not neglected in the distribution of largess. The campaign was conducted by the republicans almost entirely on the tariff issue and as a national election. These conditions lend weight to the statement following:

Reckoning the changes in relative strength of the great parties since 1888 by the ratios of the result in Vermont—

In New York the democrats would have a plurality of over 100,000.

In Massachusetts Harrison's plurality of 32,037 would be wiped out and the democrats would have a plurality of over 1,700.

In Illinois the republican plurality of 22,195 would be changed to a democratic plurality of 43,935.

In Iowa the republican plurality of 41,711 would disappear and Cleveland would get a plurality of 6,600.

In Ohio the democratic plurality would be 55,683.

In Michigan the democrats would win by over 20,000.

In Wisconsin Cleveland would have a plurality of 10,000 over Harrison.

In California the democratic plurality would be over 15,500

The states which would be left to the republicans of those which voted in 1888 would be Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada and Oregon. Of these, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska have in state and congressional elections since 1888 shown a revulsion against the republican party worse than that of Vermont, while Colorado and Nevada are probably lost to the republicans on the silver question.

Such is the import of the slump in Vermont.

The returns from Maine indicate an almost identical falling off in the republican vote in that state. These two elections have put the republican party in a hole from which it will be difficult to extricate it, even by a ladder of gold.

SOMETHING ABOUT HOPS.

An exhaustive review of hops, given by the New York *Homestead* says: In England the yield is placed at 400,000 cwt; the German production at about 46,000,000 pounds aviordupois. The English crop promises to be much reduced from the estimate given owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions of the last ten days. England will have to import largely from the United States. The *Homestead* reports indicate a shortage of the 1892 crop. Preliminary estimates put the New York crop of 1892 at 100,000 bales; the Pacific crop at 91,000 bales or a total of 191,000 bales for the United States this season. Reports of packing to Wednesday night this week in Otsego, Madison, Schoharie and Oneida counties indicate that this estimate for the state is high. Even if the total crop equals this figure, however, it will leave only some 35,000,000 pounds of hops for domestic consumption, if 70,000 bales are exported, as was the case last year. It is predicted that unless our exports are greatly reduced or the fraudulent use of hop substitutes greatly increase, the county hop market will be greatly unsettled and excited. Sales are being made as high as 30 cents per pound, and from 35 to 40 cents is viewed by many of the larger growers. This is double and threble the price at which the market opened a year ago. The new hop trade year, beginning September 1st, promises to be the most prosperous for growers and the most exciting for dealers yet known in the history of this fluctuating product.

TWENTY PER-CENT.

The 20 per cent. falling off in the republican plurality in Vermont and the greater loss in Maine mean a good deal.

It carries an unmistakable rebuke to the party which increased the war tariff more than 20 per cent in time of peace.

It is a sharp condemnation of the congress and administration which reduced the surplus 100 per cent. by squandering it.

The same percentage of losses carried into other states would give the democrats in November eight large states which went for Harrison in 1888, with a combined electoral vote of 146.

Twenty per cent of losses is a deadly figure for any party.

THINKS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

People returning from the state fair at Salem report it a very poor concern in the way of benefitting the state, but a very good way of consuming considerable of its superfluous funds every year.—*Amity Poppgun.*

The prune craze seems to be with us still, but is abating somewhat. The planting of the early and late varieties of the apple, in our opinion, would be the proper thing to do. Late keepers pay a good figure in the winter, and the good early kinds are always eagerly sought by commission men.—*Sheridan Sun.*

Why is it that there is a tendency on the part of the people to lionize the "reformed drunkards" or "reformed prize fighters," that are starring the country, while men who have always lived upright sober lives go begging for a hearing, even though they possess a dozen times the eloquence. We hope to live to see the day when honest, earnest law abiding men will be appreciated for what good they have done, to the exclusion of the class who lay claims to public favors because of their aforatime meanness.—*Newberg Graphic.*

A SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

There is one subject upon which the republican party is evidently determined to maintain a dense silence during this presidential campaign, and that subject is the trusts.

There are two reasons for this silence. The first is that to condemn the trusts is to condemn the protective tariff, and the next is that the trusts are the republican party's bankers, who are drawn on to pay the expenses of the canvass.

When the McKinley bill was under debate in congress, as in the presidential campaign of 1888 when Mr. Harrison uttered his famous opinion that a cheap coat argued a cheap man inside of it, scorn of "mere cheapness" was freely expressed by the republican orators and organs. But when the people swept the McKinley house out of existence at the elections in 1890, there was an end put to this airy indifference to the cost of things. The politicians with full pockets, to whom a few dollars are of no consequence, were taught that not only the poor but the great mass of ordinary people, do care considerably about getting an honest equivalent for their hard eared money. Then began a notable effort all along the line to persuade the people to believe the absurdity that high tariff taxes produce low prices—that is, to increase the cost of a thing is the way to make it cheap!

The theory upon which this miracle is explained is that if a high tariff wall is built up to protect our manufacturers from foreign competition, they will compete so fiercely among themselves that they will lower prices even below the foreign standard. If our manufacturers can do this with a tariff, why not without a tariff? And if such is the effect of protection, why should the manufacturers whom it thus forces into ruinous rivalry be in favor of it? And further, if this alleged condition of frantic competition and low prices tends to send wages on the up grade, why should employers be enamored of it? When, since the world was created, have employers advocated the bringing about of any state of things which they knew beforehand would compel them to increase wages!

The last thing a business man wants is competition. It may be good for him, but he doesn't like it and will do what he can to avoid it. That is only natural. Consequently the first use that business men make of the McKinley law—which we are told was designed to maintain wages and stimulate competition—was to take all possible advantage of the protection which it afforded them against the foreign producer and the next was to form combinations among themselves to prevent competition—that is, they formed trusts.

What are the functions of a trust? The most important is to keep up prices. This is done by limiting production. When it is necessary to accomplish this end a proportion of the mills or factories of the trust are closed down, the owners being recompensed so handsomely that they find it more profitable to let their works lie idle than to keep them running. As for the workmen who are thereby deprived of employment, they don't count except in campaign times. By reason of the high prices which it forces from the consumer the trust is enabled to sell its goods much more cheaply to the foreigners. This is done regularly, and it ought to be a comfort to an American whenever he purchases a plow, a hammer a rope a harrow, a sewing machine, a piano, or almost any manufactured article, to know that in England Canada, South America or any other foreign country he could buy the identical art, from the same American maker at from 10 to 70 per cent less. The manufactures of the United States have fallen into the hands of the trusts and the people are cinched.

Time was and that not so long ago, when there were not a few republican Journals, like the Chicago *Tribune* and *Inter Ocean*, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* and even the New York *Tribune* itself which were in favor of taking the tariff off any article the production of which was controlled by a trust. That policy would burst such combinations at once. But the campaign is on now and we hear no republican voice raised in behalf of this obviously reasonable course of action. Neither do we hear any such voices inquiring why the Harrison administration does not enforce the Sherman anti-trust law. Trusts are conspiracies in restraint of trade, and as illegal as they are burdensome, but they have become the backbone of the republican party. It is from them that the money will be obtained for the use of the placated Platt in New York, and, presumably for the reconciled Dudley also to herd again, as he did in 1888, the "floaters" in Indiana in "blocks of five," by which means the state was carried for good Mr. Harrison.

No wonder the organs of the republican party in its Harrison era are silent on the subject of trusts.

The ice wagon is now on its triumphant parade through the United States. Maine and Vermont illustrate the coolness it produces in the political atmosphere.

Before Starting on a Journey

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point east, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and dining cars of latest design, built expressly for this service, and are exquisite in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The Dining car service is pronounced by all the most elegant ever inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

Fast trains via the Wisconsin Central Lines leave Minneapolis daily at 12.45 p. m. and 6.25 p. m., and St. Paul at 1.30 and 7.15 p. m., making favorable connection with all trains from the west and southwest.

For tickets, time tables, berth reservations, etc., apply to G. F. McNeill, C. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or Jas. C. Pond, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Demand for Oregon Prunes.

The annual consumption of prunes in the United States is a little over one pound for each person. As the population of the country is increasing at the rate of one million and a half a year it is easy to see that the consumption will increase pretty rapidly even shall there be no increase in the rate of consumption. The quality of the prune of the Pacific Northwest is so far superior to that of the common prune of commerce that whenever they are put upon the market at prices anywhere near as low as the common foreign prune sells for, there will inevitably be an immense increase in the rate of consumption. With the aid of a protective tariff of two cents per pound(?)joined to the superior quality of our product, the Pacific coast should certainly be able to drive the foreign prunes out of the market without reducing the price of prunes to a point that will knock all the profits out of the business. At the present time California is producing about one-third enough prunes to supply the United States. In ten years Oregon and Washington ought to produce one-half of all the prunes consumed in the United States. To do this will require close to 50,000,000 pounds of prunes. It is evident that there is plenty of room yet for development of the prune business, without overdoing it—*Rural Northwest.*

Pretty Well Said.

Brother Bell of the Independence *West Side* says that: "The Polk county woman who thought she could continue to draw a pension from the government for the deprivation suffered in the loss of her husband in the service thereof, after she had found some one to take and carry on decedent's unexpired contract to protect and support her, has been indicted by the United States grand jury for fraud. Pension-drawers will do well to make a note of the fact brought out in this case and refrain from remarrying, unless they are at least reasonably certain that the venture will stand them $8 a month. Whatever idiosyncrasies our good Uncle Samuel may indulge on the pension question, he is not quite ready to assume the responsibility of the support or the monthly endowment of erstwhile soldiers' widows who have repaired or sought to repair matrimonial damages by re-marrying. It is gratifying to note that members of one class of pensioners are expected to draw pensions with reference to their needs and not for the glory of the nation. It is also a satisfaction to know that the government indorses the plain proposition that when a man takes a contract to support a woman by marrying her he should do it."

A Very Queer Trip.

A gray whiskered old man leading a horse loaded down with blankets, cooking utensils and a small tent, occasioned a little astonishment as he came wandering into Umatilla Sunday afternoon. He asked if "that was the Columbia river" and seemed highly pleased at seeing the noble river of which he had heard so much. It reminded him of the Hudson. His name he said was Robert Somers, and he left Glen Falls, New York, two years ago the 8th of April, to gratify the ambition of his life, which was, to see the country. He has traveled on foot all the way across the continent. Has visited many of the noted points of interest, and met with many thrilling experiences en route. Crossing the Idaho desert he was two days without food or water, finally making his way into American Falls, almost exhausted. He has avoided following the railroads, preferring to see the country in its aboriginal state. His stories of the amount of game seen in the mountains of Montana and Idaho would make the brave nimrods of his native state open their eyes in wonder. Mr. Somers will not stop until he reaches the Pacific ocean. He passed through Pendleton recently in the night time.—*East Oregonian.*

More than One.

A few days ago mention was made in Portland *Telegram* of the fact there was a banana tree, seven years old, in the garden of D. Van Horn at Albany, Oregon, which was producing a fine bunch of this tropical fruit. The gardener for W. S. Ladd sends the following self-explanatory note: "Please state that there are more than one bunch of bananas being raised in Oregon. There is a tree in the green house of W. S. Ladd in this city, but these cool nights are not congenial to the sensitive nature of the plant, so every banana falls off as soon as it makes its appearance. The plant has attained a height of 12 feet." Accompanying the note is a bunch of flowers from which the fruit grows, they had dropped off soon after being blown. The plant seems to grow very well in Webfoot soil and climate, but, like the chestnut tree, the fruit does not mature.

What Are They For.

It is expected that Mr. Huntington will soon visit Oregon for the purpose of inspecting the railroad lines. Stored in East Portland and on the water en route are 100 miles of steel rails. All of the S. P.'s lines in Oregon, except some two miles on the Corvallis division, are laid with steel rails and the company certainly has no use for this hundred miles of rails on any bed now made. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Woodburn-Springfield branch will end at Winnemucca, Nevada, some day. If it it ever does, Salem will be on the California branch of the S. P., while Woodburn will be on the main line. Then, if the road cuts across and taps the Astoria branch at Hillsboro, won't we be "quality folks?"—*Woodburn Independent.*

Notice.

To the relatives snd friends of Rev. Jas. McKelsay, deceased, it is earnestly desired to erect a suitable monument over the graves of our departed brother and his companion. I appeal to the many friends of our beloved brother in whose hearts his memory is enshrined, to lay upon his earthen bed, this last token of affectionate regards.

Send all money either to myself, or Mr. R. C. Craven, Dallas, Polk Co., Oregon. Receipt of which will be duly acknowledged.

J. W. CRAIG.

Polk County Hopi.

The Dallas *Transcript* says that the hop harvest is over in Polk county and that the following is a correct statement of the hops produced in that county. It also claims that it is only 60 per cent. of an average crop.

Hill & Yocum	16,000
Yocum & Grant	10,000
Yocum & Mason	5,000
Kirkpatrick & Son	9,500
H. B. Plummer	8,200
J. H. Dunlap	2,900
Siefarth & Son	8,500
H Morrison	13,289
Farley Bros	7,000
Lee Wann	14,000
H W Clifford	30,000
Mr Cutler	8,000
Harris & Stutsman	33,000
Hubbard & Harris	33,000
Mason & Son	15,000
J Rhodes	5,000
T J Morrison	21,000
J F Groves	17,000
Total	254,389

The Airly Stove.

An old pioneer relates how Charley Swigert, now a resident of Marion county, started a fire in his new cook stove, at an early day in Oregon, when a stove was more of a curiosity than anything else. He got the stove set up all right, and while the family stood expectantly around, Mr. Swigert proceeded to build a fire—in the oven, but tho' he nearly blew his brains out and filled the room with smoke, the new fangled contrivance would not draw. A neighbor who happened in just at this time, pointed out the error, he having seen a stove before he came over the plains. A smile of satisfaction went around, when at last the smoke rolled skyward through the chimney, and the long snouted teakettle began its monotonous crooning.—*Sheridan Sun.*

A Funny Chief.

The Portland *Welcome* tells this story: Chief Spencer sprung an entirely new surprise on the members of the police force Thursday night. He appeared at the police station in faultless evening dress, silk tile, white necktie, gloves and cane, and not an officer recognized him. For all they knew he might have been the grand mogul of the visiting Odd Fellows and was treated as a stranger making a tour of inspection. Even the chief's own son failed to know his sire and when the father gave the boy a smart rap on the back with his stick the youngster resented the unlooked for familiarity with the remark, "Say, mister, don't you get too fresh." After talking with the boys on duty for some time some one tumbled to the identity of the supposed visitor and the chief had a good laugh at their expense.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in, and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God, I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free Rogers Bros. Drugstore.

To Defend The Coast.

The naval reserve associatian is preparing for the next legislature a bill to establish an adequate coast guard in this state. The association reports a rapidly growing interest in the movement and they anticipate no difficulty in securing a mass of signatures to the proposed petition praying the legislature to create an authorized naval reserve.—*Oregonian.*

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women, and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cents. Samples free at Rogers Bros.

Farm for Sale

Contains 80 acres, situated 8 miles northwest of McMinnville, 30 acres in cultivation, balance pasture. Fruits of all kinds on the place. 300 trees bearing and 200 young trees. Good buildings, good fences and spring water For terms apply to owner. JAMES. O. LAMB, McMinnville, Or.

Assignees Sale of Land.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority vested in me as the assignee of the estate of D. C. Cameron & Co., insolvent debtors, in order to obtain funds with which to pay the indebtedness of said estate, I will at the court house door in McMinnville, Yamhill county, Oregon, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1892, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash in hand the following described real property of said estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 17 in t 3 s, r 5 w and also a part of the Benjamin Simmons and wife donation land claim in section 17, being that part of said donation land claim set apart to Francis S. Simmons and being more particularly described as the southeast quarter of said section 17 in t 3 s, r 5 w, said two tracts of land containing in all 200 acres, more or less, in Yamhill county, state of Oregon.

Said lands will be sold subject to a mortgage held by F. W Redmond of about $120.

Dated Sept. 16, 1892

J. H. WALKER,
Assignee

Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by an order of the County Court of Yamhill County, Oregon duly appointed as the administrator of the estate of Alexander McKinley, deceased.

Now, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned at his residence in Polk County, duly verified, within six months from the date thereof.

Dated this 15th day of Sept., A. D., 1892.

JOHN J. HILL,
Administrator of said estate.
RAMSEY & FENTON,
Attorneys for estate.

Final Settlement,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned sole administrator of the estate of William Jones, deceased, has filed in the County court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, his final account of his administration of said estate and that by order of said court said account and objections thereto will be heard by said court at the usual place of holding said court in McMinnville, in said county, on Friday, the 14th day of October, 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may appear and file objections to said account, if any they have W. J. JONES,
RAMMSEY & FENTON, Administrator,
Attorneys for estate.

OREGON'S SHOWING AT CHICAGO NEXT YEAR

Remains in doubt, but there is no question about the PORTLAND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,—which opens September 21st and closes October 22d, being the best Exposition ever held on the Pacific Coast. So far as Oregon is concerned it will be the forerunner of the Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The principal attracrions are the magnificent American Band of Providence, Rhode Island. An Art Collection valued at $350000, and embracing some of the Greatest Pictures owned in the United States, Immense Horticultural and Agricultural exhibits, the result of the combined efforts of almost every County in the State. A Mineral exhibit exceeding all former years. A Stock Department showing tremendous progress. To these are added a larger number of exhibits than ever before; including a magnificent Electrical Display under the compined Thomson-Houston and Edison Companies. All manufactures in full operation. Government models of Battle Ships. The wonderful Hall of Mystery. The marvelous "Little World," the product of a mechanical genius; all interspersed by novelties incident to the popular special days. Everything new and nothing dead. Greatly reduced rates on all transportation lines.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the county court of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, administratrix and administrator of the estate of J. E. Swanson, late of said county, deceased.

Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present them with the proper vouchers therefor to us at our residences in said county within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated Sept. 8th, 1892.

HULDA SWANSON,
JOHN WENNERBERG,
Administratrix and administrator.
RAMSEY & FENTON,
Sept 8-37 Attorneys for said estate

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, sole executrix of the estate of W. D. McDonald, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, her final account of her administration of the estate of said decedent, and, that, by virtue of an order of said court, said account and objections thereto will be heard by said court, in McMinnville, in said county, on the 4th day of October, A. D., 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may appear and file objections to said account, if any they have.

Dated this 31st day of August, A. D. 1892.

EFFIE J. McDONALD,
RAMSEY & FENTON. Executrix.
Attys for said Estate.